

T W I

2. A single string of a cord.
Winding a thin string about the work, hazards its breaking by the fretting of the several *twists* against one another. *Maxon's Mech. Exerc.*
3. A cord; a string.
Through these labyrinths, not my grov'ling wit,
But thy silk *twist*, let down from heav'n to me,
Did both conduct and teach me, how by it
To climb to thee. *Herbert.*
About his chin the *twist* *Dryden.*
He ty'd, and soon the strang'd' foul disunited.
4. Contortion; writhing.
Not the least turn or *twist* in the fibres of any one animal,
which does not render them more proper for that particular
animal's way of life than any other cast or texture. *Addison.*
5. The manner of twisting.
Jack thrunk at first light of it; he found fault with the
length, the thickness, and the *twist*. *Arbutnot.*
Twister. *n. f.* [from *twist*.] One who twists; a ropemaker.
To this word I have annexed some remarkable lines, which
explain *twist* in all its senses.
When a *twister* a-twisting will twist him a twist,
For the twisting of his twist, he three times doth intwist;
But if one of the twines of the twist do untwist,
The twine that untwisteth untwisteth the twist.
Untwisting the twine that untwisteth between,
He twirls with his *twister*, the two in a twine;
Then twice having twisted the twines of the twine,
He twitcheth the twine he had twined in twain.
The twain that in twining before in the twine,
As twines were intwisted, he now doth untwine,
'Twixt the twain intwisting a twine more between,
He, twirling his *twister*, makes a twist of the twine. *Wallis.*
To *twist*. *v. a.* [Egyptian, Saxon.] To finer; to flout; to
reproach.
When approaching the stormy flowers,
We mought with our shoulders bear off the sharp showers,
And sooth to false, nought seemeth like strife,
That shepherds to *twist* each other's life. *Spenser.*
When I protest true loyalty to her,
She *twists* me with my falsehood to my friend. *Shakespeare.*
Æsop minds men of their errors without *twisting* them for
what's amiss. *L'Estrange.*
This these scoffers *twisted* the Christians with. *Tillotson.*
Galen bled his patients, till by fainting they could bear no
longer; for which he was *twisted* in his own time. *Baker.*
To *twit*. *v. a.* [Egyptian, Saxon.] To villicate;
to pluck with a quick motion; to snatch; to pluck with a hasty
motion.
He rose, and *twit*'d his mantle blue,
To-morrow to fresh woods, and pastures new. *Milton.*
Twit'd by the sleeve he mouths it more and more. *Dryden's Juvenal.*
With a furious leap
She sprung from bed, disturbed in her mind,
And fear'd at ev'ry step a *twitching* spirit behind. *Dryd.*
Thrice they *twit*'d the diamond in her ear. *Pope.*
Twit. *n. f.* [from the verb.]
1. A quick pull; a sudden villication.
But Hudibras gave him a *twit*,
As quick as lightning in the breech. *Hudibras.*
The lion gave one hearty *twit*, and got his feet out
of the trap, but left his claws behind. *L'Estrange.*
2. A painful contraction of the fibres.
Other confederate pairs
Contract the fibres, and the *twit* produce,
Which gently pushes on the grateful food.
To the wide stomach, by its hollow road. *Blackmore.*
Mighty physical their fear is,
For soon as noise of combat near is,
Their heart descending to their breeches,
Must give their stomachs cruel *twitches*. *Prior.*
A fit of the stone is the cure, from the inflammation and
pain occasioning convulsive *twitches*. *Sharp.*
*Twit*grass. *n. f.* A plant.
*Twit*grass is a weed that keeps some land loose, hollow,
and draws away the virtue of the ground. *Mortimer.*
To *twit*. *v. n.*
1. To make a sharp tremulous intermitted noise.
This must be done,
Swallows *twit* on the chimney-tops. *Dryden.*
They *twit* cheerful, till the vernal months
Invite them back. *Thomson.*
2. To be suddenly moved with any inclination. A low word.
A widow which had a *twit*ing toward a second husband,
took a gossiping companion to manage the job. *L'Estr.*
Twit. *n. f.* Any motion or disorder of passion; such as
a violent fit of laughing, or fit of fretting.
The ancient errant knights
Won all their ladies hearts in fights,
And cut whole giants into fritters,
To put them into amorous *twitters*. *Hudibras.*

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- The moon was in a heavy *twit*, that her cloaths never
fitted her. *L'Estrange.*
Twittletwa'ttle. *n. f.* [A ludicrous reduplication of
twattle.] Tattle; gabble. A vile word.
Insipid *twittletwattles*, frothy jests, and jingling witticisms,
inure us to a misunderstanding of things. *L'Estrange.*
'*Twixt*. A contraction of *between*.
Twilight, short arbiter *twixt* day and night. *Milton.*
Two. *adj.* [Latin, Gothic; *zpu*, Saxon.]
1. One and one.
Between two hawks, which flies the higher pitch;
Between two dogs, which hath the deeper mouth;
Between two blades, which bears the better temper;
Between two horses, which doth bear him best;
Between two girls, which hath the merriest eye,
I have some shallow spirit of judgment. *Shakespeare.*
Three words it will three times report, and then the two
latter for some times. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*
Fifteen chambers were to lodge us two and two together. *Bacon.*
They lay
By two and two across the common way. *Dryden.*
2. It is used in composition.
Next to the raven's age, the Pylian king
Was longest liv'd of any two-legg'd thing. *Dryden.*
A rational animal better described man's essence, than a
two-legg'd animal, with broad nails, and without feathers. *Locke's Works.*
The two-shap'd Erichonius had his birth
Without a mother, from the teeming earth. *Addison.*
Her register was a two-leaved book of record, one page
containing the names of her living, and the other of her de-
ceased members. *Ayliff.*
Two-edged. *adj.* [two and edge.] Having an edge on either
side.
Clarissa drew, with tempting grace,
A two-edg'd weapon from her shining case. *Pope.*
Two-fold. *adj.* [two and fold.] Double.
Our prayer against sudden death importeth a two-fold desire,
that death when it cometh may give us some convenient re-
pite, or if that be denied us of God, yet we may have wil-
dom to provide always before hand. *Hooker.*
Through mirkom air her ready way she makes,
Her two-fold team, of which two black as pitch,
And two were brown, yet each to each unlike,
Did softly swim away. *Fairy Queen.*
O thou! the earthly author of my blood,
Whose youthful spirit in me regenerate,
Doth now with two-fold vigour lift me up,
To reach at victory above my head,
Add proof unto mine armour with thy prayers,
And with thy blessings steel my lance's point. *Shakef.*
Our two-fold seas wash either side. *Dryden.*
Time and place taken for distinguishable portions of space
and duration, have each of them a two-fold acceptance. *Locke.*
Ewes, that erst brought forth but single lambs,
Now dropp'd their two-fold burdens. *Prior.*
Holiness may be taken in a two-fold sense; for that external
holiness, which belongs to persons or things, offered to God;
or for those internal graces which sanctify our natures. *Atterbury.*
Two-fold. *adv.* Doubly.
A profelyte you make two-fold more the child of hell than
yourself. *Matt. xxiii. 15.*
Two-handed. *adj.* [two and hand.] Large; bulky; enor-
mous of magnitude.
With huge two-handed sway,
Brandish'd aloft, the horrid edge came down,
Wide wafting. *Milton's Par. Lost.*
If little, then she's life and soul all o'er;
An Amazon, the large two-handed whore. *Dryden.*
Two-pence. *n. f.* A small coin, valued at twice a penny.
You all shew like gilt two-pences to me. *Shakespeare.*
To *tye*. *v. a.* To bind. See *Tie*.
Tye. *n. f.* See *Tie*. A knot; a bond or obligation.
Lay your
Command upon me; to the which my duties
Are with a most indissoluble *tye*
For ever knit. *Shakespeare.*
I have no *tye* upon you to be true,
But that which loosen'd your's, my love to you. *Dryden.*
Honour's a sacred *tye*, the law of kings,
The noble mind's distinguishing perfection,
That aids and strengthens virtue where it meets her,
And imitates her actions where she is not. *Adelphi.*
It ought not to be sported with;
Lend me aid, I now conjure thee, lend,
By the soft *tye* and sacred name of friend. *Pope.*
Tyger. *n. f.* See *Tiger*.
Tymbal. *n. f.* [Latin, French.] A kind of kettle-drum.
Yet gracious charity! indulgent guest!
Were not thy pow'r exerted in my breast;
Those

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- My speeches would send up unheeded pray'r:
The scorn of life would be but wild despair:
A *typh*'s found were better than my voice,
My faith were torn, my eloquence were noise. *Prior.*
Type. *n. f.* [See *Like*.] *Type* in Scottish still denotes a
dog, or one as contemptible and vile as a dog, and from
thence perhaps comes *tyagus*.
Bate *tye*, call't thou me host? now,
By this haul, I swear I scorn the term. *Shakespeare.*
TYMPANITES. *n. f.* [τυμπανίτης, from τυμπανω, to
found like a drum.] That particular sort of dropsy that swells
the belly up like a drum, and is often cured by tapping.
TYMPANUM. *n. f.* A drum; a part of the ear, so called
from its resemblance to a drum.
The three little bones in meatu auditorio, by firming the
tympanum, are a great help to the hearing. *Wise.*
TYMPANY. *n. f.* [from *tympanum*, Lat.] A kind of obstructed
flatulence that swells the body like a drum.
Hope, the christian grace, must be proportioned and at-
temperate to the promise; if it exceed that temper and pro-
portion, it becomes a tumour and *tympany* of hope. *Hamm.*
He does not shew us Rome great suddenly,
As if the empire were a *tympany*,
But gives it natural growth, tells how and why
The little body grew so large and high. *Suckling.*
Others that affect
A lofty stile, swell to a *tympany*. *Reform.*
Pride is no more than an unnatural *tympany*, that rises in a
bubble, and spends itself in a blast. *L'Estrange.*
Nor let thy mountain-belly make pretence
Of likeness; thine's a *tympany* of sense.
A ton of man in thy large bulk is writ,
But sure thou'rt but a kilderkin of wit. *Dryden.*
The air is so rarified in this kind of dropsical tumour as
makes it hard and tight like a drum, and from thence it is
called a *tympany*. *A-butnot.*
TYNY. *adj.* Small.
He that has a little *tiny* wit,
Must make content with his fortunes fit. *Shakespeare.*
TYPE. *n. f.* *Type*, Fr. *typus*, Lat. *τύπος*.]
1. Emblem; mark of something.
Clean renouncing
The faith they have in tennis, and tall stockings,
Short bolster'd breeches, and those *types* of travel,
And understanding again the honest men. *Shakespeare.*
Thy emblem, gracious queen, the British rose,
Type of sweet rule, and gentle majesty. *Prior.*
2. That by which something future is prefigured.
Informing them by *types*
And shadows of that destin'd feed to bruise
The serpent, by what means he shall achieve
Mankind's deliverance. *Milton.*
The Apostle shews the Christian religion to be in truth
and substance what the Jewish was only in *type* and shadow. *Tillotson's Sermons.*
3. A stamp; a mark not in use.
Thy father bears the *type* of King of Naples,
Yet not so wealthy as an English yeoman. *Shakespeare.*
What good is cover'd with the face of heav'n
To be discovered, that can do me good?
— I had advancement of your children, gentle lady,
— Up to some scaffold, there to lose their heads;
— No, to the dignity and height of fortune,
The high imperial *type* of this earth's glory. *Shakespeare.*
4. A printing letter.
TYPER. *n. f.* [τυπικη, Fr. *typicus*, Lat.] Emblematical;
TYPICAL. *adj.* figurative of something else.
The Levitical priesthood was only *typical* of the christian;
which is so much more holy and honourable than that, as
the institution of Christ is more excellent than that of Mo-
ses. *Atterbury.*
Hence that many courfers ran,
Hand-in-hand, a goodly train,
To bless the great Eliza's reign;
And in the *typic* glory shew
What fuller bliss Maria shall bestow. *Prior.*
TYPICALLY. *adv.* [from *typical*.] In a typical manner.
This excellent communicativeness of the divine nature is
typical represented, and mysteriously exemplified by the Por-
phyrian scale of being. *Norris.*
TYPICALNESS. *n. f.* [from *typical*.] The state of being *typi-
cal*.
To *TYPE*. *v. a.* [from *type*.] To figure; to shew in em-
blem.
The resurrection of Christ hath the power of a pattern to
us, and is so *typified* indeed by the goat that was slain;
at the effusion of whose blood, not only the hard hearts of
his enemies relent'd, but the stony rocks and veil of the
temple were shattered. *Brown's Vulg. Errors.*

T Y R

- TYPOGRAPHER*. *ad.* [τύπος and γραφή.] A printer.
TYPOGRAPHICAL. *adj.* [from *typography*.]
1. Emblematical; figurative.
2. Belonging to the printer's art.
TYPOGRAPHICALLY. *adv.* [from *typographical*.]
1. Emblematically; figuratively.
2. After the manner of printers.
TYPOGRAPHY. *n. f.* [τυπογραφία, Fr. *typographie*, Lat.]
1. Emblematical, figurative, or hieroglyphical representation.
Those diminutive and pamphlet treatises daily published
amongst us, are pieces containing rather *typography* than ve-
rity. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
2. The art of printing.
TYRANNES. *n. f.* [from *tyrant*.] A the tyrant.
They were by law of that proud *tyranny*,
Provok'd with wrath and envy's false surmise. *Fairy Qu.*
The *tyranny* doth joy to see
The huge massacres which her eyes do make. *Spenser.*
TYRANNICAL. *n. f.* [tyrannus, Latin; tyrannique, French;
tyrannicus, Italian.] Suiting a tyrant; acting like
a tyrant; cruel; despotick; imperious.
Charge him home that affects
Tyranny power. *Shakespeare. Coriolanus.*
You have contriv'd to take
From Rome all season'd office, and to wind
Yourself into a power *tyrannical*. *Shakespeare.*
Domitian had been *tyrannical*; and in his time many
noble houses were overthrown by false accusations. *Bacon.*
Our sects a more *tyrannical* power assume,
And would for scorpions change the rods of Rome. *Rafe.*
Subdue and quell, o'er all the earth,
Brute violence, and proud *tyrannick* pow'r. *Milton.*
If the spirit of a subject be rebellious, in a prince it will be
tyrannical and intolerable. *Taylor.*
She hath recourse
To tears and prayers, again she feels the smart
Of a fresh wound from the *tyrannick* dart. *Denham.*
And by the nobles, by his common curst,
Th' oppressor rul'd *tyrannick* where he durst;
Stretch'd o'er the poor and church his iron rod,
And treats alike his vassals and his God. *Pope.*
TYRANNICALLY. *adv.* [from *tyrannical*.] In manner of a
tyrant.
TYRANNICIDE. *n. f.* [tyrannus and cædo, Latin.] The act of
killing a tyrant.
To *TYRANNISE*. *v. n.* [tyraniser, Fr. from *tyrant*.] To play
the tyrant; to act with rigour and imperiousness.
While we trust in the mercy of God thro' Christ Jesus, fear
will not be able to *tyrannise* over us. *Hooker.*
Then gau Caraculus *tyrannise* anew,
And gainst the Romans bent their proper power,
And so Alcæus treacherously flew,
And took on him the robe of Emperor. *Fairy Queen.*
I made thee miserable,
What time I threw the people's suffrages
On him, that thus doth *tyrannise* o'er me. *Shakespeare.*
A crew, whom like ambition joins
With him, or under him to *tyrannise*. *Milton.*
Beauty had crown'd you, and you must have been
The whole world's mistress, other than a queen;
All had been rivals, and you might have spar'd,
Or kill'd and *tyrannise* without a guard. *Waller.*
He does violence to his own faculties, *tyrannises* over his
own mind, and usurps the prerogative that belongs to truth
alone, which is to command assent by its own authority. *Loke's Works.*
TYRANNOUS. *adj.* [from *tyrant*.] Tyrannical; despotick;
arbitrary; severe; cruel; imperious. Not in use.
It is strange to see the unmanlike cruelty of mankind, who,
not content with their *tyrannous* ambition, to have brought the
others virtuous patience under them, think their masterhood
nothing without doing injury to them. *Sidney.*
Lately grown into a loathing and detestation of the unjust
and *tyrannous* rule of Harold an usurper. *Spenser.*
Betwixt two charming words, comes in my father,
And, like the *tyrannous* breathing of the north,
Shakes all our buds from blowing. *Shakespeare.*
Subjection to his empire *tyrannous*. *Milton.*
'Tis excellent
To have a giant's strength; but it is *tyrannous*
To use it like a giant. *Shakespeare.*
Fear you his *tyrannous* passion more, alas!
Than the queen's life. *Shakespeare.*
After the death of this *tyrannous* and ambitious king, these
writings came abroad. *Temple.*
TYRANNY. *n. f.* [tyrannis, Latin; τυραννία, French.]
1. Absolute monarchy imperiously administered.
Our grand foe,
Who now triumphs, and in th' excess of joy,
Sole reigning holds the *tyranny* of heav'n. *Milton.*